Accidentia ex Stan-

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demia Laureati.

UMI

HOw many partꝫ of reason be there? viij. Nowne/ pronowne/ verbe/ participle/ aduerbe/ coniunction/ prepoſicion/ & interiection. Of the whiche. viij. iiij. be declyned: nowne/ pronowne/ and participle wt case/ and verbe onely without case. These other foure/ aduerbe/ coniunction/ prepoſicion/ & interiection/ be vn declyned. How knowe ye a nowne? For he is a parte of reason declyned with case. And the name of euery thynge ꝑ may be felte/ sene/ herde, or vnderſtande/ is in latyn a nowne propre or appellatyue. How knowe ye a nowne propre? For his ſignificacyon accordeth but to one thyng, though it appere ꝑ the voyce ſomtyme accordeth to many: as Johñ, Thomas, London, Temmes, with other propre names. How knowe ye a nowne appellatyue? For bothe his voyce and his ſignificacion accordeth to many thynges: as a man, a beeſt, a towne, a flode/ with other lyke. Of nownes ſome be ſubſtantyues, ſome be adiectyues, & ſome be relatiues. How knowe ye a nowne ſubſtantyue? For he may ſtande by hym ſelfe without helpe of an other worde/ and is declyned in latyn with one artycle: as hic magiſter/ or with two at the moſt: as hic et hec ſacerdos. How knowe ye a nowne adiectyue? For he may not ſtande by hym ſelfe without helpe of an other worde/ and is declyned in latyn with thre artycles in one caſe: as hic et hec et hoc felix/ or with thre dyuers endynges: as bonus/ bona/ bonū. How knowe ye a nowne relatyue? For he maketh reherſynge of a thynge ſpoken of before/ and that that is reherſed of the relatyue, is called the antecedent. How many thynges longe to euery nowne? Syxe. Forme/ fygure/ gendre/ nombre/ perſon, and caſe. How many formes of nownes ben there?

Nowne.

Propre.

Appellatyue.

Subſtātyue.

Adiectyue.

Relatyue

Two. The prymatyue, and the deriuatyue. ¶How we knowe ye a nowne prymatyue? For he is not formed of an other worde: as this nowne Iurū. ¶How we knowe ye a nowne deriuatyue? For he is formed of an other worde: as this nowne Iureus. ¶How many figures of nownes ben there? Thre. The symple, as magnus/ the compounde, as magnanimus/ the decompoūde, as magnanimitas. ¶How many gendres of nownes ben there? iij. the masculyne/ the femynyne/ the neutre/ the cōmune of two/ the cōmune of thre/ the epycene, & the dubyn gendre. ¶How knowe ye a nowne of the masculyne gendre? For he is declyned with this artycle hic: as hic magister/ and in thynges hauynge lyfe, he betokeneth onely the male. ¶How knowe ye a nowne of the femynyne gendre? For he is declined with hec: as hec musa, and in thynges hauynge lyfe, he betokeneth onely the female. ¶How of the neutre gendre? For he is declyned with hoc: as hoc scamnū. ¶How of the cōmune of two gendres? For he is declyned with hic & hec: as hic et hec sacerdos. ¶How of the cōmune of thre gendres? For he is declyned with hic hec & hoc: as hic et hec et hoc felix. ¶How of the epycene gendre? For vnder one voyce and one artycle, he comprehendeth bothe the male and the female: as hic passer/ hec aquila. ¶How of the dubyn gendre? For he is declyned with hic vel hec: as hic vel hec dies. ¶How many nombres ben there? Two. The syngular, and the plurell. ¶How knowe ye the syngular nombre? For he speketh but of one thynge: as a man. ¶How knowe ye the plurell nombre? For he speketh of many thynges, as men. ¶How many psones ben there? Thre. The first/ the seconde/ and the thyrde. ¶How knowe ye the fyrst persone? For he speaketh of hym selfe: as I/ me/ vs/ or we. Of this persone be but one.

Prima tyue.

Deriua tyue.

Masculyne.

Femynyne.

Neutre.

Cōmune of two.

Cōmune of thre.

Epycene.

Dubyn.

First person.

two latyn wordes: as ego & nos, With theyr oblyques.

Seconde persone.

¶ How knowe ye the seconde persone? For he is spoken vnto: as thou, the, you, or ye. ¶ Of this persone be but two latyn wordes/tu & vos, With theyr oblyques/ and euery vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ thyrde pson? For he is spoken of: as he/hym/it/his/them/or they/ & all casuall wordes be of the thyrde pson/ outtake ego & nos, tu and vos, With theyr oblyques, and euery vocatyue case.

Dicũtur casus oblici oẽs ꝓter nim̃ et vcm̃.

Thyrde persone.

Cases.

¶ How many cases be there? vi. the nominatyue/the genitypue/ỹ datyue/ỹ accusatyue/ỹ vocatyue and ỹ ablatyue.

noiatyue.

¶ How knowe ye the nominatyue case to the verbe? For he answereth to this question, Who or What/& cõmeth before ỹ verbe, excepte in voyces of the imperatyue mode/ & some voyces of ỹ optatyue mode. Also somtyme whan I haue this englysshe there, here, or it is/and in certayne interrogacions.

Nola interrogatiua/infinita et relatiua nunq̃ vident q̃stioni.

genitypue.

¶ How knowe ye the genitypue case? For whan this signe of commeth after a nowne substantyue, or a verbe substantyue/ the worde that foloweth of, shall be put cõmunly in the genitypue case. But this sygne folowynge a nowne partytyue/ distrybutyue/ comparatyue/ or superlatyue/ With other put partytyuely/ is sygne of the genitypue case/or the accusatyue case, With inter/ or the ablatyue case With ex.

Bñt adiectiua ola verba ꝓter nomaq̃ tñ substantiuum est.

Datyue.

¶ Also whan two substantyues come togyther/ yf the one be hauer of the other/ the hauer shall be put in to ỹ genitypue case. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ datyue case? For to before a nowne or a pronowne Without bodyly mouyng, is the sygne of the datyue case/and With bodyly mouynge, is cõmunly the signe of ỹ accusatyue case/ With this preposicyon ad.

Accusatyue.

¶ How knowe ye the accusatyue case? For he cõmeth after a verbe/& answereth to the question, Whome or What. Also in With a to Wyll serue to the accusatyue case. And in Without a to

wyll serue to the ablatyue case. ¶ Howe knowe ye the vocatyue case? For he is called or spoken to. vocatyue
¶ Howe knowe ye the ablatyue case? In/with/by/thrugh/for/ ablatyue
from/fro/than/and by/after the comparatyue degre/ be sygnes of the ablatyue case. Notwithstandynge some of them be otherwhyles sygnes of other case. Of after a nowne adiectyue/ verbe adiectyue/ participle/ gerundyue, or suppyne/ is the sygne of the ablatyue case with a prepolicyon. ¶ How many declensions of nownes ben there? Fyue. The first/the seconde/the thyrde/ the fourth/and the fyfth.

NOw knowe ye the first declension of nownes? For Fyrste de-
the genityue & the datyue case singular/ the no- clenson.
minatyue and the vocatyue case plurell, endeth in ae diphtongue/the accusatyue ī am/the vocatyue and the ablatyue in a/ the genityue plurell in arum/ the accusatyue in as/the datyue and the ablatyue in is. But of these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima/dea/filia/mulaqz nata
Cum domina/famula/libertaqz iungas equabus
His addas alma: bix plura videbis in vsu.

¶ Ntō hic poeta/gtō huius poete/ dtō huic poete/ actō Poeta.
hunc poetam/vctō o poeta/abltō ab hoc poeta. In plurali/ntō hi poete/ gtō horū poetarū/ datiuo his poetis/ actō hos poetas/ vctō o poete/ ablatiuo ab his poetis.
¶ Ntō hec musa/gtō huius muse/ datiuo huic muse/ Musa.
actō hanc musam/vctō o musa/abltō ab hac musa. In plurali noiatiuo he muse/gtō harū musarū/ dtō his musis/actō has musas/ vctō o muse/ abltō ab his musis.
¶ How knowe ye the seconde declenson of nownes? For Seconde
the genityue case singular/the nominatyue and the vo- declēson.
catyue plurell endeth in i/ the datyue and the ablatyue singular in o/ the accusatyue in um. Whan the nomi-

natyue cale ſyngular endeth in r, or in um / the vocatyue ſhall be lyke hym. Whan the nominatyue endeth is vs, the vocatyue ſhall ende in e / excepte deus and agnus / that make the vocatyue lyke the nominatyue. Alſo filius that maketh fili / and whā the nominatyue cale endeth in ius, yf it be a proper name of a man, the vocatyue ſhal ende in i: as hic bticius, bocatiuo o bticii / the genityue plurell in orum / the datyue and the ablatyue in is / the acculatyue in os. ¶ Alſo nownes of the neutre gendre / of what declenſon ſo euer they be, ſhall haue thre cales like in both nombres / the nominatyue, the acculatyue, & the vocatyue / & theſe thre cales in the plurell nombre, yf they be declyned, ſhall ende in a / excepte ambo & duo, that make ỹ neutre in o. ¶ In pſali

Jmmutāt aliꝭ ſed non in frequenti vſu.

Duo. ntō duo due duo / gtō orū arū orū / dtō obus abus obus / actō duos duas duo / vctō o e o / abltō obus abus obus.

magiſter Lykewyſe is ambo declyned. ¶ Ntō hic magiſter / gtō huius tri / dtō huic tro / actō hūc trū / vctō o ter / abltō ab hoc tro. In pſali ntō hi tri / gtō horū troꝝ / dtō his tris / actō hos tros / vctō o tri / abltō ab his tris. ¶ Ntō hic

Fagus. fagus gtō huiꝰ fagi / dtō huic go / actō hāc gum / vctō o ge / abltō ab hoc go. In pſali ntō he gi / gtō harū gorū / dtō his gis / actō hos gos / vctō o gi / abltō ab his fagis.

Scānū. ¶ Ntō hoc ſcamnū / gtō huius ni / dtō huic no / actō hoc nū / vctō o nū / abltō ab hoc no. In pſali nominatiuo hec na / gtō horū norum / dtō his nis / actō hec na / vcto o na / abltō ab his nis. ¶ Nownes adiectyues of the fyrſt declēſon & the ſeconde, be declyned after this nowne bonꝰ.

Bonus. ¶ Ntō bonus bona bonū / gtō ni ne ni / dtō no ne no / actō num nā nū / vctō ne na nū / abltō no na no. In pſali ntō ni ne na / gtō norū narū norū / dtō nis / actō nos nas na / vctō ni ne na / abltō nis. ¶ How know ye the thyrde de-

Thyrde declēſon. clenſon of nownes? For the genityue cale ſyngular en-

deth in is/the datyue in i/the accusatyue in em/the vo-
catyue shall be lyke the nominatyue (excepte in greke
wordes) ꝑ ablatyue in e/somtyme in i/somtyme bothe
in e and in i. The nominatyue, the accusatyue, & the vo-
catyue in es/ yf it be the neutre in a/ ꝑ genityue plurell
in um or in ium/the datyue and the ablatyue in bus.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge, make the
accusatyue case syngular bothe in em and in im.

Em dat et im turris/torquis cum buris securis
Et restis puppis febris peluisq; bipennis

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge, make the
accusatyue case syngular in im onely.

Hec dant im tantum: tigris/tibris/tiberisq; — Que in im solũ
Maguderis/tussis/sitis/vis/sicq;/caribdis — actiũ emittunt
Neapolis/sitis/thetis ac thetios adde — faciunt ablati-
Grecula que recto dant is sunt consociande. — uum in i solũ.

¶ Ntõ hic flos/gtõ hui⁹ ris/dtõ huic ri/ actõ hũc rem/ vctõ o flos/abltõ ab hoc re. In plurali ntõ hi flores/ gtõ horũ florũ/dtõ his ibus/ actõ hos res/ vctõ o res/ abltõ ab his ibus. Flos.

¶ Ntõ hoc mun⁹/gtõ hui⁹ muneris/dtõ huic ri/actõ hoc n⁹/vctõ o n⁹/ abltõ ab hoc re. In plali ntõ hec ra/gtõ horũ rũ/dtõ his ribus/actõ hec ra/vctõo ra/abltõ ab his rib⁹. Munus.

¶ Ntõ hic et hec sacerdos/gtõ hu ius otis/dtõ huic ti/actõ hũc & hãc otẽ: vctõ o dos/abltõ ab hoc & ab hac te vel ti. In plali ntõ hi et he tes/gtõ ho rũ & harũ otũ/dtõ his tibus/actõ hos & has tes/ vctõ o tes/abltõ ab his otibus. Sacerdos.

¶ Ntõ hic et hec ois et hoc oẽ/ gtõ hui⁹ ois/dtõ huic oi/actõ hunc et hãc oẽm et hoc oẽ/ vctõ o ois et o oẽ/ abltõ ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc oi. In plali ntõ hi et he oẽs et hec oia/ gtõ horũ et harũ et horũ oim/dtõ his oib⁹/actõ hos et has oẽs vel ois et hec oia/ vctõ o oẽs et o oia/abltõ ab his oibus. Omnis.

¶ How knowe ye the fourth declenson of nownes? For the genityue case Fourth declẽson.

singular/the nominatyue/the accusatyue/and the vocatyue plurel ende in vs/the datyue singular in ui/the accusatyue in um/the vocatyue shall be lyke the nominatyue/the ablatyue in u/the genityue plurell in uum/the datyue and the ablatyue in ibus. But these nownes in these verses folowynge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis et sextis dant ubus artus
Portus acus questus tribus et acus et spicus artus
Parcus adde veruq; specu quercus quoq; ficus

Manus. ¶ Ntō hec manus/gtō hui⁹ manus/dtō huic manui/actō hanc manū/vctō o manus/ablatiuo ab hac manu. In plali ntō he manus/gtō harū manuū/dtō his manibus/actō has manus/vctō o man⁹/ablatiuo ab his manibus. ¶ Ntō hoc coznu/gtō huius coznu/dtō huic coznu/accusatiuo hoc coznu/vocatiuo o coznu/abltō ab hoc coznu. In plali ntō hec coznua/gtō hozū coznuum/dtō his coznibus/accusatiuo hec coznua/vctō o coznua/abltō ab his coznibus.

Coznu.

Fyfth declenson. ¶ Howe knowe ye the fyfth declenson of nownes? Foz the nominatyue and the vocatyue singular/the nominatyue, the accusatyue, and the vocatyue plurell ende in es/the genityue and ỳ datyue case singular in ei/the accusatyue ī em/the ablatyue in e/the genityue plurell in erum/the datyue and the ablatyue in ebus. Al nownes of the fyfth declenson lacke the genityue, the datyue, and the ablatyue case plurell/excepte these in these verses folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sextis gentisq;
Plurali/nisi maneries facieisq; dies res
Progenies acies species sic meridiesq;

meridies ¶ Ntō hic meridies/gtō huius ei/dtō huic ei/actō hūc em/vctō o es/ablatiuo ab hoc e. In plali ntō hi es/gtō hozū erū/dtō his ebus/actō hos es/vctō o es/abltō ab his ebus.

Res. ¶ Ntō hec res/gtō huius rei/dtō huic rei/

actō hunc rem/dctō o res/abltō ab hac re. In plall ntō
he res/ gtō harū rerū/datiuo his rebus/actō has res/
vocatiuo o res/ablto ab his rebus.

HOw knowe ye a pronowne? For he is a parte of
reason put for a nowne / and betokeneth no cer-
tayne thynge of hym selfe, but by the way of shewynge
or reherslynge. HOw many pronownes be there? xv.
Ego/tu/sui/ille/ipse/iste/hic/is/meus/tuus/suus/
noster/vester/nostras, and vestras. To these maye be
added certeyn compoundes: as istic/idem/and hiccine.
Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case, excepte tu/
meus/noster/and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta
Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

HOw many thynges longe to a pronowne? vj. as to
a nowne: forme/fygure/gendre/nombre/persone/and
case. HOw many formes of pronownes ben there? ij. Formes.
the primatyue, and the deriuatyue. HOw knowe ye Primatyue.
a pnowne primatyue? For he is not formed of an other
worde: as ego/tu/sui. HOw many pnownes primatyues ben there? viij. ego/tu/sui/ille/ipse/iste/hic/and
is. Of ỹ which. viij. ego ⁊ tu be onely demonstratyues/
sui onely a relatyue/ the other be somtyme demonstra-
tyues/⁊ somtyme relatyues. HOwe knowe ye a pro- Demon-
nowne demōstratyue? For by hym is somwhat shewed stratyue.
not spoken of before. And euery pronowne demonstra-
tyue shal be suche gendre and nombre as the thynge is
that is shewed by hym. HOw knowe ye a pronowne Relatyue
relatyue? For by hym is somwhat rehersed that was
spoken of before. HOw knowe ye a pronowne deriua-
tyue? For he is formed of ỹ primatyue: as meus of ego
noster of nos. HOw many pronownes deriuatyues Deriua-
ben there? viij. meus/tuus/suꝰ/noster/vester/nostras/ tyue.

and vestras. Of the whiche. viij. all maye be called demonstratyues/excepte suus sua suum/that alwaye is a relatyue. In euery nowne and pronowne possessyue, is vnderstande the genityue case of his primatyue/to whome the adiectyue & the relatyue maye be referred.

Fygures Gendres. How many fygures of pronownes ben there? ij. the symple as is, the cõpounde as idē. How many gendres of pronownes ben there? v. the masculyne as hic/the femynyne as hec/the neutre as hoc/the cõmune of two, as hic et hec nostras/the cõmune of thre, as ego tu sui. How many declensons of pronownes ben there? Foure. The fyrste/the seconde/the thyrde/the fourth.

Fyrst declenson. How knowe ye the fyrst declenson of pnownes? For the genityue and the datyue case syngular endeth in i.

Ego. How many pronownes be of that declenson? iij. ego tu sui. Actō ego/gtō mei/dtō michi/actō me/vctō caret ablatō me. In plali ntōn os/gtō nostrū vel nostri/dtō

Tu. nobis/actō nos/vctō caret/ablatō nobis. Actō tu/gtō tui/dtō tibi/actō te/vctō o tu/ablatō te. In plali ntō vos genitiuo vestrum vel vestri/dtō vobis/accusatiuo vos

Sui. vctō o vos/ablatō vobis. Noiatiuo caret/gtō sui/datiuo sibi/accusatiuo se/vctō caret/ablatiuo se. In plali ntō caret/genitiuo sui/datiuo sibi/actō se/vocatiuo caret/ablatō se.

Seconde declēson. How knowe ye the seconde declenson of pronownes? For the genityue case syngular endeth in ius, or in us/the datyue in i, or in c. How many pronownes be of that declenson? v. ille/ipse/iste/hic/and is: and these. viij. nownes with theyr compoundes/vnus/totus/solus/vllus/alter/alius/quis/and vter. Of the whiche. viij. nownes/vnus/totus/and solus, haue onely the vocatyue case. Versus.

Pone vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus.
Sed non in reliquis quorum genitiuos in ius.

¶Ntō ille illa illud/gtō illius/dtō illi/actō illum illam illud/ vctō caret/ abltō illo illa illo. In pl̄ali ntō illi ille illa/gtō illoꝝ illarū illoꝝ/dtō illis/actō illos illas illa/ vctō caret/abltō illis. ¶Ipse ipsa ipsum/ and iste ista istud be lyke wyse declyned. Ille.

hic hunc
Ntō hec/gtō huius/ dtō huic/actō hanc/vctō caret
hoc hoc

hoc hi hoꝝū
Abltō hac. Inpl̄ali ntō he/genitiuo harū/datiuo his
hoc hec hoꝝū

hos
Actō has/vctō caret/ablatiuo his.
hec

¶Ntō is ea id/gtō eius/dto ei/actō eum eam id/ vctō caret/ablatō eo ea eo. In pl̄ali ntō ij ee ea/gtō eoꝝū earū eoꝝum/dtō ijs/actō eos eas ea/vctō caret/abltō ijs vel eis. Is.

¶Ntō vnus vna vnum/gtō vnius/ dtō vni/ actō vnum vnam vnum/ vctō vne vna vnū/abltō vno vna vno. In plurali ntō vni vne vna/gtō vnoꝝum vnarum vnoꝝū/datiuo vnis/ actō vnos vnas vna/ vctō vni vne vna/abltō vnis. This nowne vnus, is not vsed in the plurell nombre, but whan he is ioyned with a nowne that lacketh the syngular nombre. Totus and solus be lykewyse declyned. Also vllus vlla vllum/ alter altera alterum/ alius alia aliud/ and vter vtra vtrū, be lykewyse declyned/ saue that they lacke the vocatyue case. Unus.

¶Ntō quis qui que quod vel quid/gtō cuius/ dtō cui/ actō quem quā quod vel quid/ vctō caret/ abltō quo vel qui/qua vel qui/quo vel qui. In pl̄ali ntō qui que que/ genitiuo quoꝝū quarū quoꝝū/dtō quis vel quibus/actō quos quas que/ vctō caret / ablatiuo quis vel quibus. Quis.

Thyrde declēson. ¶ How knowe ye the thyrde declenson of pronownes? For the genityue case singular endeth in i/in e/and in i/ the datyue in o/in e/and in o. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenson? v. meꝰ/tuꝰ/suꝰ/noster and vester.

Meus. ¶ Nōm meus mea meū/gēn mei mee mei/dō mio mee meo/ acō meū meā meū/ vcō mi mee mea ablō mio mea meo. In plāli nōm mei e a/ gēn meozū arū ozū/ dō meis/ acō meos meas mea/ vcō mei e a/ ablō meis.

Noster. ¶ Nōm noster a um/gēn i e i/dō o e o/ acō um am um/ vcō noster a um/ablō nostro tra tro. ⁊c. ¶ Tuꝰ/suus and vester, be declyned lykewyse, saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

Fourth declēson. ¶ How knowe ye the fourth declenson of pronownes? For ꝑ genityue case singular endeth in atis/the datyue in ati. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenson? ij. nostras ⁊ vestras/and this nowne

Nostras. cuias. ¶ Nōm hic ⁊ hec nostras ⁊ hoc nostrate/gēn huiꝰ stratis/dō huic strati/acō hunc et hanc nostratē et hoc nostrate/ vcō nostras et o strate/ ablō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc nostrati. In plāli nōm hi et he tes ⁊ hec tia/gēn hozū ⁊ harū et hozū tium/dō his tibus/acō hos ⁊ has tes et hec tia/vcō o tes et o tia/ ablō ab his stratibus.

Vestris/cuius. ¶ Lykewyse be vestras and cuias declined/saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

A verbe. How knowe ye a verbe? For he is declyned with mode and tens/ without case ⁊ artycle/ and betokeneth to do/or to suffre/or to be. ¶ How many maner of verbes be there? iij. a verbe plonall/ ⁊ a verbe impersonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe personal? For he hath

A verbe plonall. nombre ⁊ persone/ ⁊ a nominatyue case. ¶ How many thynges longe to a verbe personall? viij. gendre/mode/ tens/cōiugacion/fygure/forme/nombre/ and persone.

Gendres. ¶ How many gendres of vbes plonalles be there? v. a vbe actyue/a vbe passyue/neutre/cōmune/ ⁊ deponēt.

¶ How knowe ye a verbe actyue? For he endeth in o/ & by puttynge to r, maketh a passyue / outtake facio and his compounides, that kepeth a i in composicion/ & maye gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge/ excepte inuidio/iterdico/With fewe other. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe passyue? For he betokeneth to suffre/and endeth in r / and by puttynge awaye r / he turneth to his actyue: as amor, amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe passyue: am/art/is/Was/Were/or be. ¶ A verbe passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case, w a prepoſicion of the doer/or somtyme a datyue/ & before hym a nolatyue case of the sufferer/excepte ỹ infinityue mode let it. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe neutre? For he endeth in o/ & may not take r vpon o: as disco, studeo/nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge after hym. ¶ How knowe ye a ỹ de cõmune? For he taketh ỹ lettre of the passyue/ and the signification of the actyue & the passyue bothe: as largior to graunt, or to be graunted. These be verbes cõmune in these verses folowynge.

Largior experior veneror morior osculor horror
Criminor amplector interpretor hospitor adde.

¶ How knowe ye a verbe deponent? For he hath the lettre of the passyue/ & betokeneth to do: as loquor/eris. to speke. excepte nascor/irascor/tristor/ and stomachor/ With certeyn other. ¶ How many modes be there? vj. the indicatyue/the imperatyue/the optatyue/ ỹ potencial/the conjunctyue/and the infinitye mode. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ indicatyue mode? For he sheweth or asketh a reason sothe or false. And to this mode wyll serue these latyn wordes: quãꝯ/etsi/tametsi. Also wordes in cũqz as quicũqz/ & voyces gemynate put infinytly: as q̃lqs/ the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the conjunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the imperatyue mode? For he impatiue

Actyue. Calefacio. Calefio. Conficio. Confficior.

A verbe passyue.

A verbe neutre.

A verbe cõmune.

A verbe deponẽt. Sumũtur passiue nonnunq; et principia preteriti tẽporis deponentium: vt ortus/adtus.

Indicatyue.

Optatyue. byddeth or cõmaũdeth. ¶ How knowe ye the optatyue mode? For he Wylleth or desyreth/ & these Wordes/ let/ Wolde god/ I praye god/ & other Wordes of Wyl shyng be the sygnes of the optytyue mode. And these latyn Wordes/ osi/ vtinã/ o/ vt/ and si put for vtinã, Wyl serue to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potencyall mode? For he hath ỹ signification of one of these verbes possum/ volo/ or debeo/ and the infinitye mode of the verbe that he cõmeth of. And his sygnes in englysshe be these, maye/ can/ myghte/ Wolde/ sholde/ or oughte/ With other lyke/ and he is formed in all tenses lyke the voyce of the optatyue mode/ saue it that is the voyce of the preterpluscũperfectens/ in hym is also the voyce of the preterperfectens/ and he is put somtyme With the sygnes of the optatyue mode/ and somtyme With the sygnes of the coniunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the coniunctyue mode? For he ioyneth a verbe to hym, or hym selfe to an other. And the Wordes in these verses folowynge, Wyll serue to the coniunctyue mode/ & many of them somtymes to the indicatyue mode.

Potẽciall

Abusiue ponãtur aliqñ in hoc mõ vocis preteriti pfecti et futuri ꝓiunctiui.

Coniunctyue.

Antecỹ vt postcỹ nisi quum cũis vbi donec
An si cum dubitant: quasi/ quin/ acsi priuscỹ
Hec coniunctiuos poscunt: licet adde quousqz.

Infinytyue. ¶ How knowe ye the infinitye mode? For to before a verbe, is the signe of ỹ infinitye mode. And also whan two verbes come togyder With a relatye, or a coniunction/ ỹ latter shall be put in ỹ infinitye mode. ¶ The infinitye mode hath neyther nombre nor persone/ nor nominatye case/ but cõmunly an accusatye case before him expressed or vnderstande. ¶ How many tenses ben there? v. The presentens/ the preterimperfectens/ the preterperfectens/ the preterpluscỹperfectens/ & the futurtens. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ presentens? For he betoo

Tenses.

Pñtens.

keneth the tyme that is now: as I loue. ¶ How knowe ye the preterimperfectens? For he speketh of the tyme that is past, without ony of these signes, haue/or had: as I loued/or dyd loue. ¶ How knowe ye the preterperfectens? For he speaketh of the tyme that is past/with this sygne, haue/hast/or hath: as I haue loued/ý hast loued/ he hath loued. ¶ The preterperfectens is vsed oftentymes for the preterimperfectens/ bothe in latyn makynge, & in construction. ¶ How knowe ye ý preterplusq̃perfectes? For he speketh of ý tyme ý is past/with this sygne had/or haddest: as I had loued/ ý haddest loued. ¶ How knowe ye the futurtens? For he speketh of the tyme that is to come/cõmunly w̃ this signe shall or wyll: as I shall loue/or wyll loue/thou shalt loue/or wylte loue. ¶ How many coniugacyons be there? iiij. The fyrst/the seconde/the thyrde/the fourth. ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe of the fyrst coniugacion? For in declynyng he hath a longe before the re in the actyue voyce/ and before ris in the passyue voyce: as amare amaris: except dare/circundare/venundare/pessundare/satisdare/the whiche haue a shorte. ¶ How of ý seconde coniugacion? For in declynynge he hath e longe before the re in ý actyue voyce/& before ris in ý passyue voyce: as docere doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde coniugacion? For in declynyng he hath e shorte before the re in the actyue voyce/or before ris in the passyue voyce: as legere legeris. ¶ How of the fourth coniugacion? For in declynynge he hath i longe before the re in the actyue voyce/ and before ris in the passyue voyce: as audire audiris. ¶ How many fygures of verbes be there? ij. ý symple as taceo. the cõpounde, as conticeo. the decõpounde, as conticesco. ¶ How many formes of verbes be there? ij. The primatyue: as lego, the deriuatyue: as lectito.

Pretimperfectens.

Preterperfectens.

Pretplusq̃perfectes

Futurtens.

First cõiugacyon.

Seconde coniugaciõ.

Thyrd cõiugacion.

fourth cõiugacion.

Fygures

Formes.

¶How many nõbres of verbes be there? ij. ℔ syngulars as lego. the plurell, as legimus. ¶How many plones of verbes be there? iij. the firſt as lego legim⁹. ℔ ſeconde as legis legitis. the thyrde as legit legũt. ¶Amo as aui are amãdi, do, dũ/ amatũ, tu/amãs/amatur⁹ (to loue) ¶Doceo doces docui docere docẽdi, do, dũ/ doctũ, doctu/ docẽs doctur⁹ (to teche) ¶Lego gis gi gere legendi, do, dũ/lectũ, tu, legẽs, lecturus (to rede) ¶Audio is iui dire audiẽdi, do, dũ/auditũ, tu, audiẽs, auditurus (to heare)

Indicatiuo mõ tpe ꝓſenti.	Amo/as/at.	¶ loue.	amam⁹ amatʒ amãt
	Doceo/ces/cet.	¶ teche.	¶n ꝑſali docemus cetis cent.
	Lego/gis/git.	¶ rede.	legimus gitis gunt.
	Audio/is/it.	¶ heare.	audim⁹ ditis diunt.

Ꝑteritoimpfecto.	Amabam	¶ loued/or dyd loue.
	Docebam	
	Legebam	bas bat. ¶n plurali bamus batis bant
	Audiebam	

Ꝑteritoperfecto	Amaui	¶ haue loued.
	Docui	
	Legi	iſti it. ¶n plurali imus iſtis erunt vel ere.
	Audiui	

Ꝑtō plusq̃ꝑfecto.	¶maueram	¶ had loued.
	Docueram	
	Legeram	ras rat. ¶n plurali ramus ratis rant.
	Audiueram	

Futuro.	Amabo	¶ ſhall loue/or ¶ wyll loue.
	Docebo	bis bit. ¶n plurali bimus bitis bunt.
	Legam	
	Audiam	es et. ¶n plurali emus etis ent

Loue ỹ/let hym loue/let vs loue/loue you/let thē loue.

Impatiuo mō tēpore pñti
Ama/et. amemus amate ament.
Doce/at. doceamus docete doceant.
Lege/at. Jn plurali legamus legite legant
Audi/at. audiamus audite audiant.

Futuro
Loue ỹ or he hereafter, let vs loue, loue you, let them loue
Amato emus tote anto vel antote (ue.
Doceto tu vel ille. ceamus tote cento vel centote.
Legito. Jn plurali gamus tote gunto vel guntote
Audito amus tote diunto vel diuntote.

Optatiuo mō tpe pzelenti vtinam
Amarem Jwolde to god Jloued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. Jn plurali vtinā remus retis rent.
Audirem

¶Caret pzeterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen volūt pzelentis esse et pzeteriti imperfecti.

Pzeterito perfecto vtinam
Amauerim Jpray god Jhaue loued.
Docuerim
Legerim ris rit. Jn plurali vtinā rimus ritis rint.
Audiuerim

Pterito plusq̄ ꝑfecto vtinam
Amauissem Wolde god Jhad loued
Docuissem
Legissem ses set. Jn plurali vtinā semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Futuro vtinam
Amem (let me loue) ames (loue thou) amet (let hym loue) Jn plurali vtinam amemus (let vs loue) ametis (loue ye) ament (let them loue)
Doceam
Legam as at. Jn plurali vtinam amus atis ant.
Audiam

Potẽciali mõ tẽpo re p̃senti vtinam	Amarem Docerem Legerem Audirem	I wolde/sholde/or ought to loue. res ret. In plurali vtinã remus retis rent.

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto.

Preterito perfecto vtinam	Amauissem Docuissem Legissem Audiuissem	I wolde, sholde, or ought to haue loued ses set. In plurali vtinã semus setis sent.
Pto̅ plus q̃pfecto vtinam	Amauissem Docuissem Legissem Audiuissem	I had loued. ses set. In plurali vtinã semus setis sent.
Futuro vtinam	Amem Docam Legam Audiam	I may loue/or can loue. es et. In plurali vtinam emus etis ent. as at. In plurali vtinam amus atis ant.
Coniũcti uo mõ tpe p̃senti. cum	Amem Docam Legam Audiam	whan I loue. es et. In plurali cum emus etis ent. as at. In plurali cum amus atis ant.
Preterito impfecto cum	Amarem Docerem Legerem Audirem	whan I loued/or dyd loue. res ret. In plurali cum remus retis rent.
Preterito perfecto cum	Amauerim Docuerim Legerim Audiuerim	whan I haue loued. ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.

℘tō plus ℘fecto cum	Amauissem	Whan I had loued.
	Docuissem	
	Legissem	ses set/ In plurali cum semus setis sent.
	audiuissem	
Futuro cum	Amaue=	Whan I shall loue.
	Docue=	
	Lege=	rō ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
	Audiue=	
Infiniti= uo mō tpe ꝓsenti	Amare (to loue)	amauisse (to haue or had loued)
	Docere ℘tō ꝓfecto et	docuisse
	Legere plus℘fecto.	legisse
	Audire	audiuisse.
Futuro.	Amaturum (to loue)	amā= (to loue/or of louing)
	Docturum esse gerūdia vt	docen=
	Lecturum participalia	legen= di do dum.
	Auditurum ꝟba sunt hec.	audien=
Supina.	Amatum to loue	Amatu to be loued.
	Doctum to teche	Doctu to be taught
	Lectum to rede	Lectu to be redde
	Auditum to heare	Auditu to he herde.
Duo ꝓticipia veniūt ab hoc verbo: alterū ꝓsentis: vt	Amans (louynge)	Amaturus (to loue/or a=
	Docens Alterū ꝓtiozis	Docturus boute to loue)
	Legens futuri: vt	Lecturus
	Audiens	Auditurus.

Amor/aris/atus sum/ari/amatus/amandus.
Doceor/eris/doctus sum/docerī/doctus/docendus.
Legor/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus.
Audior/diris/ditus sum/audiri/auditus/audiendus.

Indicatiuo mõ tpe p̄zesenti.

Amoꝛ aris vel are atur (I am loued)
Doceoꝛ
Legoꝛ eris vel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur.
Audioꝛ

Pꝛeterito impfecto.

Ama- I was loued.
Doce-
Lege bar baris vel bare batur. In pl̄ali bamur bamini bantur.
Audie-

Pꝛeterito perfecto

Amat⁹ I haue be loued/ꝯ hast be loued/he hath be loued.
Doctus sum vel fui/tus es vel fuisti/tus est vel fuit.
Lectus In plurali ti simus vel fuimus/ti estis vel fuistis/ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.
Auditus

Pꝛ̃ plusq̄pfecto.

Amatus I had loued.
Doctus eram vel fuerã/tus eras vel fueras/tus erat vel fuerat. In pl̄ali ti eramus vel fueramus
Lectus ti eratis vel fueratis/ti erant vel fuerant.
Auditus

Futuro.

Amaboꝛ I shall be loued/oꝛ wyll be loued.
Doceboꝛ beris vl̄ bere bit̄. In pl̄ali bimur mini buntur.
Legar
Audiar eris vel ere etur. In pl̄ali emur emini entur.

Be thou loued/let hym be loued/let vs be loued/be ye loued/let them be loued.

Impatiuo mõ tẽpoꝛe pñti

Amare/ametur emur emini entur
Docere/doceatur. In pl̄ali amur ceamini ceantur
Legere/legatur gamur gimini antur
Audire/audiatur. diamur dimini antur.

Be ꝯ oꝛ he loued hereafter/let vs/be you/let them

Futuro.

Amatoꝛ emur aminoꝛ antoꝛ
Docetoꝛ tu vel ille. In pl̄ali amur ceminoꝛ centoꝛ.
Legitoꝛ amur iminoꝛ guntoꝛ
Auditoꝛ amur iminoꝛ untoꝛ.

Optatiuo mõ tpe pſenti. vtinam

Ama/ Doce= Lege= Judi=

Wolde god I were loued.

rer reris vel rere rek. In pl̃i vtinã remur re= (mini rentur.

¶ Caret pꝛeterito imperfecto.

Pꝛeterito perfecto vtinam

Amatus Doctus Lectus Juditus

I pꝛaye god I haue be loued. sim vel fuerim/ tus sis vel fueris/ tus sit vel fuerit. In pl̃i vtinã ti simus vel fuerimus/ ti sitis vel fueritis/ ti sint vel fuerint.

Pꝛõ pluſq̃pfecto vtinam

Amatus Doctus Lectus Juditus

I wolde to god I had be loued. essem vel fuissẽ/ tus esses vl̃ fuisses/ tus esset vel fuisset. In pl̃i vtinã ti essem⁹ vel fuissemus/ ti essetis vel fuissetis/ ti essẽt vel fuissẽt.

Futuro vtinam

Amer (let me be loued) meris vel mere (be thou loued) metur (let hym be loued) In pl̃i vtinã amemur (let vs be loued) mini (be ye loued) enẽ (let them be loued)

Docear Legar Judiar

aris vel are atur. In pl̃i vtinã amur amini (antur.

Potẽciali mõ tẽpore pſenti vtinam

Ama= Doce= Lege= Judi

I wolde/ sholde/ oꝛ ought to be loued.

rer reris vel rere retur. In pl̃i remur remi= (ni rentur.

¶ Caret pꝛeterito imperfecto.

Pꝛeterito perfecto vtinam

Amatus Doctus Lectus Juditus

I wolde/ sholde/ oꝛ ought to haue be loued. essem vel fuissẽ/ tus esses vl̃ fuisses/ tus esset vel fuisset. In pl̃i ti essem⁹ vel fuissemus/ ti essetis vel fuissetis/ ti essent vel fuissent.

Ꝺtō plus-	Amatus	I had loued.
ꝑfecto	Doctus	essem vel fuissē/tus esses vel fuisses/tus esset
ꝺtinam	Lectus	vel fuisset. In plurali ti essemꝰ vel fuissemꝰ/
	Auditus	ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.
		I may, or can be loued.
	Amer	eris vel ere etur. In ꝑsali emur emini entur.
Futuro	Docear	
ꝺtinam	Legar	aris vel are atur. In ꝑsali amur amini antur
	Audiar	
		Whan I am loued.
Coniūcti-	Amer	eris vel ere etur. In ꝑsali cū emur emini entur
uo mō tē-	Docear	
ꝺore pūti	Legar	aris vl are atur. In ꝑsali cū amur amini ant.
cum	Audiar	
Ꝺteterito	Ama-	Whan I was loued.
mꝑfecto	Doce-	
cum	Lege-	rer reris vel rere retur. In ꝑsali cū remur remi
	Audi-	(ni rentur.
	Amatus	Whan I haue be loued.
Ꝺteterito	Doctus	sim vel fuerim/tus sis vel fueris/tus sit vel
ꝑfecto	Lectus	fuerit. In ꝑsali cū ti simus vel fuerimus/ti
cum	Auditus	sitis vel fueritis/ti sint vel fuerint.
Ꝺtō plus-	Amatus	Whan I had be loued.
ꝗꝑfecto	Doctus	essem vel fuissē/tus esses vel fuisses/tus esset
cum	Lectus	vel fuisset. In ꝑsali cū ti essemꝰ vel fuissemꝰ/
	Auditus	ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.
	Amatus	Whan I shall be loued.
Futuro	Doctus	ero vel fuero/tus eris vel fueris/tus erit vel
cum	Lectus	fuerit. In ꝑsali cū ti erimus vel fuerimus/ti
	Auditus	eritis vel fueritis/ti erint vel fuerint.

Infiniti=	Amari (to be loued)	amatū (to haue or had be loued)	
uo mō tpe	Doceri Ptō pfecto	doctum	
pzelenti.	Legi et plusq̄=	lectum	esse vel fuisse
	Audiri perfecto.	auditum.	

¶ Futuro amatum iri/vel amandum esse (to be loued)

Duo pticipia	Amatus	Iloued.	Amandus (to be loued)
venīt ab hoc	Doctus	alteri priozis	Docendus
verbo passio	Lectus	futuri: vt	Legendus
alterum pre=	Auditus		Audiendus.
terīti: vt			

Of the pzeterperfectens of the indicatyue mode be viii. tenses fozmed. The pzeterplusq̄perfectens of the same mode/by chaungynge i in to e shozte/ & puttyng to ram/as amaui amauerā. The pzeterpfectens of the optatyue mode, & the coniunctyue mode/by chaungynge i in to e shozte/ and puttynge to rim: as amaui amauerim. The futurtens of the coniunctyue mode/by chaungynge i in to e shozte/ and puttynge to ro: as amaui/amauero. The pzeterplusq̄perfectēs of the optatyue mode/of the potenciall mode/and of the coniunctyue mode/by puttynge to s and sem: as amaui amauissem. The pzeterperfectens of the infinitiue mode/by puttyng to s and se: as amaui amauisse. ¶ Fozmyng of tenses.

¶ Howma Cōcozdeny concozdes of grammer ben there & iij. The fyzst bytwene the nominatyue case and the verbe. The seconde bytwene the adiectyue and the substātyue. The thyzde bytwene the relatyue and the antecedent. ¶ The noīatyue case & the verbe must accozde in nombze & persone. ¶ The adiectyue muste accozde with the substantyue in case, gendze, & nombze. But nownes partitiues/distributiues/comparatiues/oz superlatiue degrees/and other lyke put partytyuely/ shall accozde in gendze

Cōcozdes of gramer.

with the genityue cale/or the other cale that soloweth/ and is gouerned of hym. ¶ The relatyue shall accorde with his antecedent, in gendre, nombre, and persone.

A partycyple.

HOw knowe ye a particyple? For he is a parte of reason declyned with cale/ and taketh parte of a nowne/ & parte of a verbe. What taketh he of a nowne? Cale/gendre/and nombre. What of a verbe? Tens/significacion/ and fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a particyple? vj. Gendre/ cale/ tens/ significacyon/ nombre, and fygure.

Gendres.

¶ How many gendres of particyples ben there? iiij. the malculyne, as hic amatus/ the femininyne, as amata/ the neutre as amatū/ the cōmune of thre, as hic et hec et hoc amans.

Cales.

¶ How many cales of particyples ben there? vj. as ben of nownes.

Tenses.

¶ How many tenses of particyples ben there? iiij. A particyple of the presentens/ a particyple of the pretertens/ a particyple of the fyrst future/ & an other of ỹ latter future.

Of tens.

¶ How knowe ye a particyple of the presentens? For his englysshe endeth in yng/ as louynge: and his latyn endeth in ans or in ens/ as amās docens.

¶ Of whom is the particyple of the presentens formed? Of the fyrst persone lyngular nombre, of the preterimperfectens of the indicatyue mode/ by chaungynge the last syllable in to n and s: as amabā amans/ loquor loquēs/ poterā potens: outtake presens/ absens/ and iens of ibā/ quiens of quibā/ with theyr compoundes/ that make theyr gerundyues in eundi eundo eundū. And the genityue cale lyngular of the particyple of the presentens in euntis/ excepte ambio, that maketh ambienti and ambientis.

Of ỹ first futurtēs.

¶ How knowe ye a particyple of the fyrst futurtens? For he betokeneth to do/ or aboute to do/ and his latyn endeth in rus/ as lecturus (to rede/ or aboute to rede) outtake the particyple of ỹ fyrst futurtens that cōmeth

of the verbe neutre passyues/ and of sum es fui/ With certayne of his compoundes. ¶Of whome is he fo:=
med:=Of the latter suppyne, by puttyng to rus/ as lectu lecturus/outtake nasciturus of nasco:/ignasciturus of ignasco. Also futures of sum es fui. ¶How knowe ye a Of ỹ pre=
particyple of the presentens:=Fo: his englysshe endeth sentens.
m d t o: n:as loued/taught/slayn:and his latyn endeth in tus sus xus o: uus: as amat' visus nexus mo:tu'.
¶Of whome is he fo:med:=Of the latter suppyne/ by puttynge to s:as doctu doctus/outtake mo:tu' of mo=
rio:. ¶Howe knowe ye the particyple of the latter fu= Of the
turtens:=Fo: he betokeneth to suffre/ lyke the infyny= latter fu=
tyue mode of the passyue voyce: and his latyn endeth turtens.
in dus/ as amandus,to be loued. Of whome is he fo:=
med:=Of the genityue case syngular of the participle of the presentens/ by chaungyng tis in to dus/ as aman=
tis amandus. ¶Of a verbe actyue and a verbe neutre that hath the suppyne, come two particyples/ one of the presentens/ & an other of the fyrst futurtens/ as amās amaturus/ currens cursurus. But of suche as lacke ỹ suppynes cōmeth but onely the particyple of the presen=
tens: as of timeo,cōmeth onely timens. ¶Of a verbe passyue come two particyples/ one of the pretertens/ & an other of ỹ last futurtēs/as amatus amādus. But of suche passyues whose actyues lacke the suppynes,com=
meth onely ỹ participle of ỹ last futurtens:as of timeo cōmeth onely timendus. ¶Of a verbe deponent(yf he haue thre suppynes)cōmeth thre particyples/one of the presentens/ an other of the pretertens/ and an other of the fyrst futurtens: as of loquo: cōmeth loquens locu=
tus locuturus. ¶Of a verbe cōmune come foure par=
ticyples: one of ỹ presentens/ & an other of ỹ pretertēs/ an other of the fyrst futurtens/ & an other of ỹ latter fu=

turtens: as of largioꝛ cõmeth largiens largiꝰ largitu-

Nõbꝛes. rus largiendꝰ. ¶ How many nõbꝛes of participles ben there? ij. the syngular as amãs/the plurell as amãtes.

Fygures. ¶ How many fygures of participles ben there? ij. the symple as legens/the cõpoũde, as perlegẽs. ¶ Ntõ hic et hec et hoc amans/gtõ huiꝰ tis/dtõ huic ti/actõ hũc et hãc tẽ et hoc amãs/vctõ o amãs/abltõ ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc te. In plali ntõ hi et he tes et hec tia/gtõ hoꝛũ et harũ at hoꝛũ tiũ/dtõ his tibus/actõ hos ⁊ has tes et hec tia/vctõ o tes et o tia/abltõ ab his amãtibꝰ. ¶ Ntõ amaturus a um/gtõ ri re ri/dtõ ro re ro/actõ rũ rã rũ/vctõ re ra rum/abltõ ro ra ro. In plali ntõ ri re ra/gtõ roꝛũ rarũ roꝛum/dtõ ris/actõ ros ras ra/vctõ ri re ra/abltõ ris. ¶ Ntõ amatus a um/and amãdus a um, be lyke wyse declyned. ¶ How many maner of wyse may the voyce of the particyple be chaunged in to a nowne? Foure maner of wyse. The fyꝛst whan he is construed with an other cale than the verbe that he cõmeth of/as doctus grammatice. The seconde by composicyon/as doctꝰ indoctus. The thyꝛde by comparyson/as doctus doctioꝛ doctissimus. The fourth whan he signyfyeth no tyme/as amandus. id est amari dignus.

Attulisti ad latinũ nõ ereũt in i nisi metri gratia et (vt sic sentit Seruiꝰ) in secunda edi-tione Donati.

Inuenis inter-dũ etiã nol ãdi-rectiuo iũctum Sallustius. Duos maxime impigros de-legit.

Interdum sibi ipsi. Idẽ parũ honeste pudi-tiãq; habuere.

¶ How knowe ye an aduerbe? Foꝛ he is a parte of reason vndeclyned that is ioyned to verbes/participles/gerũdyues, ⁊ suppynes/to declare ⁊ fulfyll the signyficacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges longe to an aduerbe? iiij. Signyficacyon/comparyson/foꝛme/and fygure. Significationes aduerbioꝛ que sunt? aut sunt aduerbia loci/aut tẽpoꝛis/aut numeri. et cetera. Que sunt aduerbia loci? Hic illic istic hac quo qua vbi intꝰ foꝛas intro foꝛis obuiã. ¶ These. vj. aduerbes be interrogatyues of places. quo (whyther) qua (whyche waye) vnde (from whens) vbi (where) quoꝛsũ (whyt-

therwarde) quouſqꝫ (how ferre) Que ſunt aduerbia tẽ-
poris: Hodie nunc nup heri cras aliqñ olim tunc quum
dum iam ſemp mane mõ veſperi tantiſp aliquantiſper
interdũ. Que numeri: ſemel bis ter quater noníes de-
cies vicies millies. Que ordinis: inde deinde deinceps
deniqꝫ demũ poſtea pꝛeterea pꝛimum pꝛimo ſecũdo vi-
ſiſſim quod et ſeparandũ eſt. Que negandi: haud neqꝫ
non minime neutiqꝫ nequaqꝫ. Que affirmandi: etiam
quidni pꝛofecto quippe certe ſcilicet. Que optandi: vti-
nam oſi vto etſi pꝛo vtinã. Que concedendi: licet eſto.
Que adulandi: ſodes amabo. Que iurandi: pol meca-
ſtoꝛ mehercle mediuſfidius. Que demõſtrandi: en ecce
eccũ eccam. Que interrogãdi: cur quare quamobꝛem.
Que dubitandi et euentus: ſunt que interdum confun-
duntur: vt quid qui vtrum num non nũquid. Que du-
bitandi: foꝛſan foꝛſitan foꝛtaſſis foꝛtaſſe. Que pꝛohi-
bendi: ne. Que euentus: Foꝛte foꝛtuitu. Que ſimilitu-
dinis: quaſi ſeu tanqꝫ vt velut veluti ſic ſicut ſicuti pꝛo
ut perinde acſi. Que vocandi: heus ehodum. Que re-
ſpondendi: heu. Que congregandi: ſimul vna pariter
communiter. Que elegendi: potius immo. Que hoꝛ-
tandi: eya age agite. Que ſeparandi: ſeoꝛſum vicatim
vtrimqꝫ ſigillatim ſemotẽ paulatim ſenſim. Que qua-
litatis: bene pulchꝛe foꝛtiter omnino care biliter miſe-
re moꝛoſe perperam expedite. Que quantitatis: mul-
tum plus minus parum ſatis nimium nimis valde.
Que comparandi: tam et quam magis maxime.
¶ Gradus comparationes ſunt tres: poſitiuus/com-
paratiuus et ſuperlatiuus. Que ſunt aduerbia poſiti-
ui gradus: docte pulchꝛe foꝛtiter et ſimilia. Que com-
paratiui: doctius pulchꝛius foꝛtius. Que ſuperlati-
ui: doctiſſimi pulcherrime foꝛtiſſime. ¶ Many ad-
uerbes coniunctions and interrogacions be of dyuers

ſignificacyons / and therfore they may be dyuerſly named: as vbi may be an aduerbe of place, and of tyme/ at a coniunction copulatyue, aduerſatyue, and diminutyue. ¶How many formes of aduerbes be there? two. The primatyue as clam, the deriuatyue as clãculum. ¶How many fygures be there? iij. the ſymple, as diu/ the compounde, as interdiu/ the decompounde, as imprudenter. ¶With how many caſes may an aduerbe be conſtrued? With all caſes. With a noiatyue caſe/as en priam⁹. With a genitiue caſe, as vbiqꝫ locorũ. With a datyue caſe, as ꝓpius vbi. With an acculatyue caſe, as proxime hiſpaniam. With a vocatyue caſe, as heus puer. With an ablatyue caſe, as procul dubio.

HOw kaowe ye a coniunction? For he is a parte of reaſon vndeclyned / that ioyneth wordes, or ſentenſes togyther. ¶How many thynges longe to a coniunction? iij. Power/fygure/and ordre. ¶How many powers of coniunctions be there? copulatyues/diſiunctyues/and interrogatyues/With other ꝑ folowe. Que ſunt copulatyue coniũctionis? etqꝫ atqꝫ at ac aſt quoqꝫ. Que ſunt diſiũctiue? aut ve vel ne nec an neqꝫ ſeu ſiue. Que interrogatiue? ne an necne anne nõne. Que expletiue vel completiue? quidẽ equidẽ vero autẽ quoqꝫ ſcilꝫ nimirum profecto. Que aduerſatiue? ſed tamen quãꝯ ꝯuis etſi tametſi etiãqꝫ at vero et ceterũ qñ pro ſed ponũtur. Que abnegatiue vel expletiue? ni niſi quin alioquin preterꝯ. Que diminutiue? ſaltem ne nec at aut et vel pro ſaltem. Que cauſales? quia qua propter quoniã quippe enĩ eteni nã nãqꝫ qñquidẽ ſiquidẽ quaten⁹ vt q ne neu neue ſi quĩ/et qñ ſumpta ꝑ quia. Que conditionales? ſi ſin modo dum dũmodo. Que rationales? ergo ideo igitur itaqꝫ proin proinde quocirca propterea idcirco. Que electiue? ꝯ ac et atqꝫ quando ſumuntur pro ꝯ.

¶How many fygures of coniunctions be there? two. The symple, as at enī/ the compounde, as atq; etenim. ¶Ordo coniunctionū est triplex. Alie autē prepositiui ordinis sunt: vt ac at ast. Alie autē subiunctiui ordinis: vt q; vere aūt quidem quoq; et vero. Alie cōis ordinis: vt ergo ideo igit nāq; tamē. ¶How many Wayes may a coniunction copulatyue be put bitwene vnlyke cases? iij. maner of Wyse. The fyrst whan the Wordes that include ỹ copulacion, haue not one nature of coniunction: vt iste liber est meus et fratris. Cicero fuit eloquens et magni ingenij. The seconde Wyle Whan he cōmeth after a Worde that maye gouerne dyuers cases: vt tu es dignus laudis et premio. The thyrde Whan he is put bytwene two noWnes of places, Whiche muste be put in dyuers cases: vt Cicero floruit Rome et Athenis.

HOWe know we ye a prepositcyon? For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned/moost cōmunly set before other partes of reason in appositcion and in compositcion. ¶How many thynges longe to a prepositcyon? Two. power to gouerne case/& fygure. What case wyll a prepositcion gouerne? Some an accusatyue/some an ablatyue/and some bothe the accusatyue and the ablatyue. ¶Que prepositiones regunt actīn? Ad apud ante aduersum aduersus cis citra circū circa contra erga extra inter intra infra iuxta ob pone per ppe ppter scōm post trās vltra supra p̄ter circiter vsq; versus secus penes. Que regunt ablt̄n? A ab abs cum corā clam de ex pro pre palā sine absq; ten⁹. ¶Que vtrosq; casus regunt? In sub sup et subter. ¶In sub sup and subter, Whan they be ioyned With other verbes or participles that betoken mouynge to a place/ they gouerne an accusatyue/but ioyned W other verbes/they gouerne an ablatyue case. These prepositcyons apud penes scōm absq;

sinc / With certayne other / stande euer in appositcyon. And these, am di dis re se co con / stande euer in compositcyon. A prepositcyon in compositcyon oftentymes wyll serue to ꝑ same case ꝑ he dothe in appositcion. ¶ What doth a ꝑpositcion in cōpositcion? Oftentymes he encreaseth / sōtyme he diminisheth / & somtyme he chaungeth the significacion of the worde that he is compounde wt as admiror subrideo dedisco. ¶ Whan two ꝑpositcions come before a casual worde / the latter prepositcion shall gouerne the case: vt veni de vltra mare. ¶ What difference is bytwene an aduerbe and a very prepositcyon? A very prepositcyon in appositcyon, maye neuer be put without his casual worde / & an aduerbe may. ¶ How many fygures of prepositcyons be there? ij. the symple as versus, the compounde, as aduersus. ¶ All prepositcions in appositcion be put before the wordes that they serue to / outtake versus vsq; and tenus, whiche communly be put after the wordes that they serue to. Also cum is put after the ablatyue case in bothe nombres of these thre ꝓnownes, ego tu sui / and somtyme after the ablatyue case of this nowne quis qui qui que quod.

Interdū etiā abundat: vt emori.

HOw knowe ye an interiection? For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned, that betokeneth passyon of a mans soule, with an vnperfyte voyce of ioye, sorowe, wonder, drede. &c. ¶ How many thynges longe to an interiection? One / signification onely. ¶ Signifycacyons of interiections be dyuers. Some of ioye: as euax euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe: as heu hei he. Some of drede: as at at. Some of meruaylyng or wondryng: as pape. Some of disdeynynge or of scornynge. as hui vah. Some of exclamacion, indignaciō or anger as proh. Some of cursynge: as ve malū / multū malo. all other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What par-

tes of reason may be put as an interiection: I nowne by hym selfe: as malum. Somtyme a pzono wne and his adiectyue: as me miserū. Somtyme a hole reason bothe in latyn & in englysshe: as pzoh deū atq; hominū fidem/ ha Jesu mercy/ ha good lozde/ and suche other. ¶In interiection may be cōstrued w̄ all cases/ excepte a genityne & an ablatyue: With a noiatyue: as o festus dies hois: w̄ a datyue/ as hei michi: w̄ an accusatyue/ as heu me miserū: With a vocatyue/ as ah Cozidon.

¶Additamenta.

¶Whan I haue of befoze a ꝓpze name of a cite/ towne region, oz countre/ oz any other place: yf the wozde that goeth befoze of betoken not the owner, I shall cōmunly take the possessyue of the name of the place/ & not ꝯ getyue noz the ablatyue With a pzeposicion: as Joannes Londonienſis/ non de Londonijs. Elephanti Arabici/ poti⁹ q̄ Arabie. Pisces marini/ poti⁹ q̄ maris. Fragra montana/ poti⁹ q̄ mōtis. But in some appellatyues I may take indifferently the genityue case of the name of the place/ oz his possessyue: as perfectus vrbanus vel vrbis/ cōsuetudo fozensis vel fozi/ mos patrius vel patrie. ¶All nownes adiectyues of the thyzde declenson Whose nominatyue case syngular endeth in r/ oz in is/ and hath the neutre in e/ also substantyues in r, in al, oz in e (excepte sal) make theyr ablatyue case syngular cōmunly in i. ¶All nownes substantyues & adiectyues of the thyzde declenson/ Whose genityue case plurel endeth in um/ make theyr accusatyue plurel in es & in is. ¶Eadē vox varie sumpte potest diuersarū esse partiū ozationis: vt hic ꝓnomen est et aduerbiū/ verū nomē et ꝓnūtio. O aduerbiū et iteriectio: et sic de multis alijs.

¶Finis.

¶ Imprynted at London in Fletestrete, at the
sygne of the Sonne/ by me
Johñ Byddell.

¶ Johñ Byddell.